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OREKHOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS, SALT DEBATE, CUBA AFFAIR

LD181531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Just as the wind tears the yellowing autumn leaves from the trees, so inexorable time tears the leaves from the calendar of history one by one. The past 7 days of September have become the property of history. The pages and lines devoted to these days will tell our descendants of new manifestations of the resolute struggle of the forces of peace and progress against reactionary circles which are not abandoning hope of returning mankind to the ill-starred cold war era. This confrontation does not cease for a single day or hour. Unswervingly and consistently pursuing a policy of guaranteeing the peoples' peaceful life and averting the threat of war, the CPSU and the Soviet state rely on the growing support of the millions-strong people's masses and are winning the ever increasing respect and gratitude of everyone who values peace.

Upholding the Cause of Peace

The forces of peace are winning new bridgeheads from the enemy, inflicting telling blows on him. Their successes are inspiring the peoples, including those which have freed themselves from colonial dependence and are building a new life. Our country supports and will continue to support the peoples fighting for their freedom. Here the Soviet Union seeks no advantages for itself and does not strive for political supremacy or solicit military bases.

The principled policy found new confirmation in last week's events. The further strengthening of the relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) received a high evaluation during the friendly meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Revolution Council.

The Afghan people have embarked on the path of building a new society. They are waging a resolute struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction. In this struggle, as was stated at the meeting, the people of Afghanistan can continue to count on the Soviet Union's comprehensive and selfless assistance. It is obvious that the ending of outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and the establishment of good-neighborly relations among all states of the Middle East will help to improve the situation in that region and international security in Asia.

The fruitful results of the Moscow meeting have rightly been evaluated highly by the democratic public of Afghanistan and other countries in the region. They note the importance of the Soviet Union's moral and material assistance to Afghanistan at a time when enemies of the revolution are carrying out subversive actions and acts of sabotage against Afghanistan and creating obstacles in the way of the young democratic republic's development.

It is 5 years since the victory of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia. These years have been far from easy for the people who overthrew the monarchic regime. From the first days of the revolution internal and external reaction waged a struggle against the people's power. The country experienced external aggression and had to withstand a separatist movement. Having surmounted these trials, revolutionary Ethiopia is today undertaking earnest tasks of a socioeconomic nature. Following a path of socialist orientation, Ethiopia is at the same time strengthening its international authority.

The close friendly relations and comprehensive ties between our country and Ethiopia founded on the friendship and cooperation treaty are expanding and strengthening. The Soviet leaders' greetings message on the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution states that, guided by its international duty, the USSR will continue to support Ethiopia in building a new society. A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has paid an official friendly visit to the country during the Ethiopian revolutionary festival. His talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, reflected the Soviet state's principled internationalist policy.

The world conference on problems of childhood, which ended in Moscow last week, made a real contribution to the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and for mankind's better future. The position of children in the modern world is a big social problem. It was not by chance that the 31st UN General Assembly Session proclaimed this year as the International year of the child on the initiative of a number of progressive organizations.

Some 20 years ago the United Nations adopted the declaration of children's rights. However, even today, two decades later, it has to be said that 80,000 children die of starvation in the world every year; at least 52 million children have been forced to earn a living; and hundreds of thousands of children between the ages of 8 and 15 in capitalist countries sometimes work 10-12 hours a day for a pittance.

Proceeding from the premise that the United Nations is endowed with an extensive arsenal of international means of influence and governments and parliaments possess the necessary power to adopt and implement laws in their countries. The Moscow conference appealed to them to make every effort to deliver future generations from the calamities of war and to insure international peace and security. The solution of tasks connected with children's right, the conference appeal points out, is directly linked with the peoples' national liberation and with development and social progress and it depends on the overall state of affairs in the international arena.

The sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and government in Havana was a major event in international life. This representative forum in the capital of the Island of Freedom discussed very important tasks of the present day, demonstrating the lofty spirit of solidarity among the nonalined movement's member countries.

The results of the Havana forum remain at the center of world public attention and are being widely commented on by mass news organs. It is pointed out that the nonalined movement's members came out in support of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states, noninvolvement in military alliances and blocs, and strict observance of sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and against the use or threat of force in international relations.

No wonder, therefore, that the work and results of the Havana conference have elicited malicious hissing from the imperialist camp, whose myrmidons have bent over backward to vilify and slander the nonalined movement itself, its leaders and the country organizing the conference. Particular endeavor has been shown in this sense by the NEW YORK TIMES, the WASHINGTON POST, TAYMS and other transatlantic bourgeois publications. Even the angry tone of articles in the leading imperialist propaganda mouthpieces attests to the confusion into which the results of the Havana meeting have plunged their bosses.

Rebuff to Opponents of Detente

At the beginning of this month the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee resumed the hearing devoted to the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II). The treaty is expected to be ready for discussion by the full Senate by 1 October, and after this the Senate debate is expected to last 7-8 weeks.

The resumption of the hearings served as a signal for a further attack on the treaty undertaken by opponents of detente like nuclear physicist E. Teller, J. Curry, former leader of the American Legion, one of the most reactionary and conservative U.S. organizations, R. Reagan, former governor of California, and others.

But probably the most curious of these sallies was the statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee signed by 1,678 retired American generals and admirals. The retired warriors slander SALT II and give free rein to their imagination in order to intimidate not so much the members of the Foreign Relations Committee as the ordinary man in the street with their variations on the theme of the "Soviet military threat." "The Russians have carried out an unprecedented buildup of nuclear offensive and defensive arms," they hypocritically groan. "The aggressiveness of the Soviet Union's actions worldwide is sinisterly growing as the correlation of forces in the military sphere is changing in the USSR's favor." This goes on for five pages.

The collective statement by the regiment of generals, reminiscent of the famous psychic attack by the Kappelvskiy officers in the movie "Chapayev," ends with an appeal to the senators to "reject the SALT II treaty as a threat to the security interests of the United States and its allies."

It would be a mistake to believe, however, that the actions of opponents of detente and advocates of the arms race are a simple rending of the air. This is far from being the case. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. President's recent decision to deploy the new MX mobile ICBM, with its 10 nuclear warheads, can serve as an illustration. It is expected that the system will consist of 200 MX missiles. They will be deployed on transporters capable of moving at speeds of up to 50 km per hour along special tracks in the form of a circle, which will link 23 shelters. The realization of this plan, which is designed to take 10 years, will cost the American taxpayers $33 billion.

It is characteristic that the MX deployment decision is presented to the outside world as some kind of inevitable payment on the U. S. administration's part or a sort of compensation to those legislators who, like Senator S. Nunn, are demanding in exchange for ratifying the SALT II treaty increased U. S. military spending and the development of new types of weapons. The administration's decision about a new increase in appropriations for military needs is also served up to ordinary Americans with the same sauce; in his message to Congress the President anounced that he intends to ask for the Pentagon to be allocated funds from the budget for fiscal 1980 to the tune of $141.2 billion.

As usual, the opponents of detente scorn neither forgeries nor fabrications to realize their improper aims. The ballyhoo being artificially fanned these days over the far-fetched issue of the imaginary appearance of "Soviet combat units" in Cuba is not dying down on the other side of the ocean. Despite the clear explanation given on this score by the Soviet side, which leaves no room for any speculation, some people in the United States are continuing to puur oil on the flames. Need it be said what a responsibility is assumed by the organizers of this spurious campaign and those conniving with them.

The times when the priests of the cult of chasing after military superiority and other opponents of detente had total freedom of action are gone, however. Now their dangerous activities are rebuffed by Americans endowed with a sense of responsibility to their people and to history. This is what is said by people well acquainted with the problem of strategic arms limitation, whose opinion is therefore quite authoritative.

"The alternative to the SALT II treaty is a dangerous and costly escalation of the arms race, but I would not support the treaty or any other agreement in the arms control sphere for this reason alone. The strategic arms limitation process must help strengthen our national security in a concrete and detailed manner." This is what G. Seignious, director of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, writes in the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

As R. Warnke, his predecessor in that post declares, one of the treaty's strongest aspects is the fact that it creates a reliable foundation on which further possible quantitative reductions and qualitative limitations of nuclear strategic arms can be implemented.

These statements, as well as consonant statements by such famous public figures, politicians and scientists as Prof S. Hoffmann of Harvard University, R. Schmidt, president of the American Committee for East-West Accord, and H. Scoville, member of the board of the "New Direction" organization, attest to the continuing serious confrontation in the United States over a question of such vital importance to mankind as a whole and not least to the American people, as the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Europeans are seriously concerned with this problem. The Foreign Relations Committee hearings in Washington have been addressed by representatives of the North Atlantic Assembly--the organization of parliamentarians of North Atlantic bloc countries. P. Thyness, member of the Norwegian Storting and current chairman of the assembly, declared that the SALT II treaty is of great significance for West European states, indicating a direct link between the treaty's ratification in the U.S. Senate and the fate of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

At the same time the Pentagon is trying to put pressure on the United States' European allies, to make them agree to the deployment of new American middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Precisely this aim is served by the NATO fall maneuvers "Autumn Forge-79" now being conducted in West Europe, in which a total of 200,000 soldiers and officers of NATO armies will participate. The vast scale of the new military demonstration and also the fact that it has started in the immediate vicinity of the borders of a socialist state--the GDR--have not gone unnoted by foreign observers.

The provocative maneuvers of the opponents of peace and the relaxation of international tension are meeting with firm resistance from the strengthening forces of peace, which are pooling their efforts and are fully resolved to uphold detente and its gains and to uphold peace on earth.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Agenda Items

LD182106 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 18, TASS--TASS special correspondents Gennadiy Shishkin, Valentin Vasilets, and Vladimir Matyash report:

The 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly opened here today, with representatives of over 150 states participating.

There are more than 120 items on the session's agenda. Special prominence is given to the discussion of measures aimed at curbing the arms race, at achieving disarmament, at deepening the relaxation of tensions, and at strengthening international security. The delegates to the international forum are to consider a number of important concrete proposals on removing the threat of nuclear war, proposals which were first put forward by the Soviet Union which pursues a consistent and invariable course toward supplementing political detente with detente in the military field and towards moving on to real disarmament. Soviet initiatives are widely supported at the United Nations and by the peace-loving public of the world.

The wide complex of constructive Soviet initiatives in the field of disarmament includes first of all such cardinal measures as an end to the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stocks right up to their complete elimination. The Soviet Union also comes out for taking individual steps which could slow down the arms race and improve the international climate.

The U.N. General Assembly is to study the course of realisation of Soviet initiatives connected with prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests, and with consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, and the convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

The discussion of items pursuing the aim of achieving a fundamental progress in curbing the arms race will be taking place against the background of such important events of great international significance as the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna in June this year, during which the new treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was signed. At the same time the delegates to the General Assembly of the UN--the world body which had been founded in order to rid the generations to come from hardships of war--cannot go past such disquieting phenomena as attempts by militant imperialist circles at undermining detente, at bringing pressure to bear on other countries and people, and at dictating their will to them.

Figuring importantly in the session's work will be questions of all-round expansion of international cooperation in the economic field, and the establishment of a new international economic order. Young independent states press for a restructuring of international relations on a democratic basis and for an end to the predatory activities of imperialist monopolies.

The Middle East problem is among the acutest questions brought up for discussion at the assembly. It is pointed out in U.N. circles that time confirmed the fruitlessness of the attempts by the forces of imperialism and Zionism to achieve a settlement of the Middle East crisis behind the back of Arab peoples and to the detriment of their national interests. The UN firmly adheres to the view that only a comprehensive settlement of the problem, taking into consideration the necessity of exercise of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, can pave the way for a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The session is also to give much attention to questions of elimination of seats of tension in other regions of the world as well, in the African Continent's south in the first place and to consider questions of final elimination of the system of colonialism in the spirit of the U.N. historical declaration, adopted on the USSR's initiative, on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Note on Kampuchean Representation

LD182148 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 18, TASS--The permanent representations of the USSR, Vietnam and Laos at the United Nations sent notes to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldhim on the question of Kampuchea's representation at the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. They express support for the stand of the Government of Kampuchea that believes that no one but the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has the right to speak on behalf of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations and at other international forums.

The Soviet Union, says the note of the USSR, firmly supports this stand of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and resolutely declares for the immediate granting of its just demands that Kampuchea's place in the United Nations should be held by authorised and lawful representatives of the Kampuchean people.

In the sphere of foreign policy, the Soviet note stresses, the People's Republic of Kampuchea proclaimed the course at the development of friendly relations with all countries, particularly with neighbours. It conducts the policy of peace, cooperation, firmly follows the principles of nonalignment.

A message to the chairman of the General Assembly and the United Nations secretary-general came from Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin. The message informs them of the decision of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to send its delegation for participation in the work of the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The delegation will be led by Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen.

SRV Protest

LD190932 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 19, TASS--A resolute protest against the presence of representatives of the overthrown bloody Pol Pot clique at the UN General Assembly Session, which opened here, was expressed by the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The presence in the assembly hall of persons, who do not represent anybody, apart from their own selves, is unlawful, said the permanent representative to the United Nations organization. The SRV delegation reminds that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has sent a delegation led by Foreign Minister Hun Sen to participate in the work of the session and notified about it the UN secretary general and president of the UN General Assembly. The Vietnamese delegate urged the general secretary to deprive the representatives of the Pol Pot clique of the right to occupy Kampuchea's seat at the UN, and turn over this right to the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

WEST'S 'UNPRINCIPLED STAND' BLOCKS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

LD181242 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 18, TASS--The unprincipled position of the imperialist powers prevented the third session of full composition of the United Nations General Assembly Economic Committee, which discussed economic problems of developing countries, from reaching a single opinion on the questions under discussion; by fault of the West the session produced no results.

We expected important decisions from the proceedings of the committee, however, they were not adopted, said the Tunisian Permanent Representative at the United Nations Mahmoud Mestiri, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 at the final meeting. He expressed serious anxiety over the almost complete failure of the talks, specifically, on industrial development. Such big obstacles as the activity of transnational corporations and restrictions for developing countries in the markets of Western countries stand in the road of development of our countries, he remarked. All attempts by the Group of 77 to find compromise variations acceptable to all sides failed.

The policy of imperialist monopolies still is the main obstacle to a reconstruction of international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order, said GDR representative Harry Mueller, speaking on behalf of the group of socialist countries.

The socialist countries, the GDR representative next said, are going to continue their active participation in the reconstruction of international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order. They have rendered and are prepared to continue rendering assistance both on a bilateral and multilateral basis to developing countries in their efforts to solve problems of economic and social development and to attain economic independence and also to develop mutually advantageous commercial, economic, scientific and technical relations with them.

PROCEEDINGS OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION REPORTED

LD181946 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 18, TASS--The debate at the 66th Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union being currently held in the Venezuelan capital on the question of practical implementation of the U.N. recommendations in the field of decolonisation has turned into a wrathful condemnation of colonialism and neocolonialism.

The Kenyan delegate stigmatised the crimes of the South African and Rhodesian authorities against the indigenous population of these countries and their incessant provocations against the neighbour states, whose peoples have put an end to colonialist slavery. The USA, Britain and some other Western powers, he said, disregard the decisions of the United Nations Organization and demands of international public and connive with the Pretoria and Salisbury regimes, giving jointly with multinational corporations all-round aid to the racialists.

The vestiges of colonialism remaining in Africa, a representative of Senegal said, are a source of permanent tension in the continent creating a threat to peace and security of peoples. He stressed that the ultimate liquidation of racialism and apartheid depend in a large measure on broad international solidarity with the struggle of the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the South African Republic, for liberation from the yoke of colonialism.

A representative of the Soviet delegation pointed out in his speech that the Soviet Union, true to the ideals of national liberation struggle of peoples, consistently comes out in defense of their right to independence, national self-determination and sovereignty, for the eradication of vestiges of colonialism as well as of neocolonialist plunder carried out by the imperialist through economic penetration of other countries.

The solution of the problem of decolonisation is inseparably linked with the struggle of the entire progressive mankind, for peace, relaxation of tensions, national and social progress of peoples. It is the duty of MP's of all countries to contribute towards eliminating the vestiges of colonialism on earth, the speaker stressed.

A representative of the SRV condemned the great-power aggressive policy of the Chinese leaders against the Vietnamese people. The international community, he said, is at present witnessing manifestations of a special kind of neocolonialism--Beijing's attempts at subordinating the people of neighbour countries to its hegemonic interests. The Maoist leaders are continuing their foul provocations against the SRV, whose working people are building a new life after gaining freedom in the long and persistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism, are healing the wounds inflicted by destructive wars and building a new life. But the designs of the ruling Chinese top crust to enslave other peoples are doomed to a failure, the Vietnamese delegate stressed in conclusion.

KOSYGIN GREETS WORLD POSTAL UNION CONGRESS IN BRAZIL

LD141056 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, September 13, TASS--The 18th Congress of the World Postal Union opened here, attended by delegations from some 150 countries.

Participants gave a warm welcome to the message of greetings from USSR Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

The congress, says the message from the head of the Soviet Government, is taking place in favourable conditions when international detente is deepening. The Vienna summit between the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter and its results met with broad and positive responses throughout the world. The Soviet Union deems it its duty to carry on the consistent and persistent struggle against the arms race, for reducing and ending the manufacture of all kinds of armaments, for the further international detente, for lasting world peace.

Postal communication from ancient times serves the noble cause of peaceful contacts between people. It vigorously promotes the maintenance and strengthening of business, scientific, cultural ties and contacts between various countries and peoples.

The message voices certainty that the 18th congress will further promote postal communications, the improvement of postal services of the world's countries, based on modern achievements of science and technology.

Wishes of success to the delegates came also from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The World Postal Union is one of the oldest international organisations. It is called upon to improve postal communications promoting stronger friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

U.S. 'EXPEDITIONARY CORPS' CONTRADICTS UN CHARTER

LD182308 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 18, TASS--The United States is stepping up the formation of the so-called "rapid reaction corps" intended, according to the plans of the Pentagon strategists, as a tool for blackmailing and intimidating sovereign states and peoples.

Lieutenant-General Meyer, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, has stated at a press-conference here that the formation of this expeditionary corps, numbering 110,000 officers and men, was all but completed. The headquarters and other command bodies of the "rapid reaction corps" will start operating already early next year. Without going into the details of its composition, Lieutenant-General Meyer said that the Pentagon intended, primarily, to increase the air-borne capacity of the corps in order to be able, if need be, to rush its units to "any region of the globe".

Washington makes no bones of the fact that the United States will not stop before outright military interference in order to ensure its military-strategic and economic interests abroad. The task assigned to this mailed fist of U.S. imperialism is formulated with utmost cynicism: In case of emergency and in case of crisis situations arising in the Persian Gulf area and other hot spots, it is to defend U.S. interests and ensure an uninterrupted flow of Arab oil. It is noteworthy that today Pentagon no longer restricts the use of the expeditionary corps to the Persian Gulf area and to the protection of the routes of oil delivery to the United States. As stated by the selfsame Meyer at the abovesaid press-conference, the "rapid reaction corps" will deal with crises in any spot of the world with the exception of Europe, where a sufficient numbers of U.S. troops are already deployed.

Creation by Washington of the expeditionary corps to meddle with the affairs of the peoples of sovereign states contradicts the United Nations Charter, which condemns all threats to use force or direct use of force detrimental to international security. It is doubtful that galvanization of such a "gunboat diplomacy" will bring Washington the desired dividends. The New York TIMES wrote the other day that the destiny of peace in the so-called 'hot spots' depended not on a bigger build-up and military presence, but on international cooperation, discontinuation of the arms race and respect of the sovereignty of all the peoples.

YOUNG COMMENTS ON FUROR OVER SOVIET COMBAT TROOPS IN CUBA

LD181228 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, has dismissed the furor raised by certain American quarters over the ostensible presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba. Speaking in Nairobi, Kenya, during his African tour, Mr Young told a group of laughing newsmen that if Soviet troops bother him, he will let them know. The State Department once again reprimanded Andrew Young for his Nairobi statement, saying that the U.S. administration does not approve of it. Andrew Young's outspoken statements on some vital domestic and international issues have angered Washington. He had to resign after Israel lodged a strong protest over his meeting with an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization in New York in July. Later on it turned out that Andrew Young's movements were electronically monitored by Israeli secret agents who freely operate in the United States.

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTS USSR NEED FOR U.S. GRAIN

LD140957 London the DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[John Miller dispatch: "Russia in Need of U.S. Grain"]

[Text] The Soviet leadership is bracing itself for having to announce another disappointing harvest which, inevitably, will have important political and economic consequences.

Officials conceeded that the American estimate of a grain figure of 180 million tons is not far off the mark, but they are still hoping to gather in another 10 million tons.

But as President Brezhnev is well aware, whatever the final total Russia will be in the market again for millions of tons of American grain.

Earlier estimates had suggested that Moscow would want about 15 million tons despite last years bumper crop. But this may now have to be at least 30 million tons.

The fact of having to go cap in hand to the United States to maintain Russian living standards and have sufficient grain to feed livestock, comes at an awkward time in Russo-American relations.

The Kremlin is keeping a close eye on the American political scene to see what will come out of the controversy over Russian military activity in Cuba.

The Russians do not accept that their force of 3,000 creates an old-style cold war flash-point and have no intention of backing down even if President Carter gets into worse trouble than at present with his domestic critics.

Moscow has almost certainly calculated that Mr Carter would not try to use wheat, trade, loans, and oil technology as a lever to get the Russian force in Cuba withdrawn or reduced.

The Kremlin took a tough stand and suspended the 1972 trade agreement a few years ago when Congress used the trade "weapon" over the issue of allowing Russian Jews and others to emigrate freely to the West. It cut back on industrial purchases from the United States and deliberately reduced the flow of emigrants.

There has since been a significant expansion of trade between the two countries despite the fact that restrictive American legislation is still on the statute books.

Russian exports play only a minor role in the trade which is dominated by American oil and gas equipment, agricultural machinery, grain and soya beans.

Moscow officials put up the argument that everyone benefits from the American grain sales because American granaries become overfull and Russia is a guaranteed market, which pays in hard currency.

Moscow also insists that it will not accept efforts to link either strategic arms limitation agreements or massive grain deals with other issues and more specifically its "good behaviour."

The Russian leadership would also be very, very surprised if Mr Carter tried it on.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN MESSAGE TO HAFIZOLLAH AMIN ON ELECTION

LD190827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: Accept [our] congratulations in connection with your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We express the confidence that the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Revolutionary Afghanistan will continue to develop successfully on the basis of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, in the interests of our two countries' peoples and for the benefit of peace and progress in Asia and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

SPEECH BY AFGHANISTAN'S HAFIZOLLAH AMIN NOTED

LD181752 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Here is a dispatch from a Radio Moscow correspondent in Kabul, which we'll read to you in the studio: Meetings and demonstrations are taking place in the capital and other cities of Afghanistan in support of the policy of the government and the People's Democratic Party. This shows that the working men and women are determined to uphold the gains of the revolution and to advance further along the road of social progress. The April revolution of 1978 proclaimed the building of a society where there would be no exploitation of man by man. The ancient Asian country of Afghanistan has chosen the noncapitalist road of development. In the past 16 months many important changes have taken place. As a result, feudal practices and social injustice were done away with. The first stage of the agrarian reform was completed. Land was given free to the peasants who had no land at all or who had only small plots. Housing construction is going on and industrial production is being expanded. In a country where the overwhelming majority of the population was illiterate, the people, both young and old, are learning to read and write. Much has already been done, but still more is ahead. That was underlined in an address to the people by the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, Hafizollah Amin. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan seeks real brotherhood, equality and democratic rights and freedoms for all citizens. He said that in the near future a special commission will be set up to work out a draft constitution. This document is to reflect the profound changes that have taken place in the country after the revolution. Approval has also been expressed of the government's intention to deepen the process of democratisation and speed up the economic development. Our foreign policy, said Hafizollah Amin in his address, will continue to be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalinement. Afghanistan will be promoting relations of friendship and brotherhood with the Soviet Union and all other socialist countries. In line with its peaceful policy, Afghanistan stands for strengthening friendly relations with all countries, including its neighbors, India, Pakistan and Iran. The Soviet press carries a message in which Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, have congratulated Hafizollah Amin on being elected to the high posts in the party and government. The message expresses firm belief that fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and revolutionary Afghanistan will continue to develop successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation and in the interests of the people of the two countries and also in the interests of peace and progress in Asia and throughout the world.

MORE ON POL POT-IENG SARY ATROCITIES REPORTED

ID181648 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 18, TASS--Heaps of hairs on the floor, bloodstained walls and ceilings of the torture chamber were discovered in Tul Sleng concentration camp by members of the commission for the investigation of the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, says a report of the Kampuchean SPK news agency. The Pol Pot men had set up a torture center in Tul Sleng, fitted out with special equipment for electric shock treatment, facilities for hanging the victims and iron bars.

The protocol of the investigation of the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the population of Phnom Penh, made public during the session of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the ringleaders of the pro-Beijing re_me, points out that documents have been found in the Tul Sleng concentration camp, confirming the annihilation of thousands of Kampuchean intellectuals. Many of them had returned from France at the request of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique allegedly to participate in the rehabilitation of the country. The doomed, according to the evidence of the few survivors, were carried from Paris to Beijing in Chinese planes and then flown to Phnom Penh, where they immediately were assigned to "re-education."

The act of betrayal on the aprt of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary against the people of Kampuchea does not arouse any doubts just as the act of preparation for the aggressive war against fraternal country, the protocol of the commission for the investigation of the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the population of Phnom Penh points out. Aware of their feebleness, the Pol Pot men ordered the annihilation of the population of the country. Pol Pot ordered that huge ditches be dug throughout the country. This was unbridled terror. The ditches, which had been dug everywhere, were filled with bodies.

At present it is practically impossible to establish the number of Phnom Penh survivors. But the scope of the genocide can be judged from such figures. Only 18 out of the 500 doctors, registered in the capital prior to 1975, now remain in Phnom Penh. The city, which had almost 2.8 million inhabitants when the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique took office, now has some 32,000 people who survived the rule of the pro-Beijing regime.

BRIEFS

VIETNAM DAYS--Vietnam Days continue in the Belorussian SSR. A delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by Vu Thang, secretary of the Binh Tri Tien Province Party Committee, is participating in the celebrations. It was warmly welcomed at a rally on 17 September by members of a collective farm in Minskaya Oblast. Vu Thang declared that the Vietnamese people consider the great Soviet people as trustworthy and faithful friends. The rally adopted a resolution establishing the farm's chapter of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society. On the same day, the delegation met with students and professors of the Belorussia Lenin National University. [Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 18 Sep 79 OW]

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES FRG DEFENSE WHITE PAPER

LD191023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants report: "White Book in Khaki"]

[Text] Bonn--There are few countries in the world whose territory is as densely packed with troops and weapons as the FRG. Wherever you go these days, you invariably meet with endless columns of dark green trucks with headlights on, tanks and missile installations on platforms and infantry in armored carriers, armed to the teeth. NATO maneuvers are under way.

It is current policy to flood West Germany, like neighboring Belgium and the Netherlands, with new, even more destructive types and systems of weapons. This means cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles capable of hitting targets on the Soviet Union's territory.

The decision which the Pentagon is trying to foist on West Europe is so serious in its possible consequences for the security of the FRG and the whole of Europe and therefore arouses such concern and anxiety among the public, that Atlanticist circles have apparently decided to pave the way for it with an intensive psychological campaign. To see how this is being done you only have to leaf through the weighty White Paper on security questions, presented to journalists in Bonn the other day by FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel. This document's meaning is obvious: to incline public opinion in the country toward the deployment on the territory of the FRG and neighboring countries of about 600 missiles of the new type, which are called tactical missiles as a decoy but have a clear strategic purpose.

But how are they to convince the ordinary FRG citizen that it will be more tranquil for him if they roll yet another powder keg into the cellar of his house? Very simply, it seems--by means of the myth of the "Soviet threat."

A very convenient position: Depict yourself as the potential victim of a possible attack and untie your hands for your own, very real military programs.

It would seem that, having at least 10 years' experience of close, good-neighborly cooperation with the Soviet Union, FRG leaders should know, if anyone does, that the USSR has no evil intentions with respect to the FRG and that the myth about an inevitable attack on that country by the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces is invented and exploited by the enemies of Soviet-West German cooperation, the enemies of European detente. That is why to cast a slur on the USSR's clearly peace-loving foreign policy with unfounded suspicions is to play into the hands of those forces which are obstinately trying to cast doubt on the very principle of trusting, good-neighborly relations with socialist countries.

The propaganda section of the White Paper is logically supplemented in chapters on the might of the Bundeswehr itself and the prospects for further strengthening it. According to the weekly DER SPIEGEL, the White Paper is an extensive program of "additional armaments," including armaments in the nuclear sphere. According to Defense Ministry figures, the Bundeswehr already accounts for one-half of NATO ground forces in central Europe, 50 percent of so-called air defense, 30 percent of air forces and 100 percent of naval aircraft. Weapons worth DM45 billion have been ordered to modernize the army, navy and air force. The military budget is increasing at a tremendous rate. Yet the White Paper refers repeatedly to the need for "additional armaments." In observers' opinion, this also implies nuclear facilities.

Thus it becomes obvious that the White Paper prepared by experts at the Hardthoehe--in the Bonn Defense Ministry--is adding a good deal of fuel to the fire of the propaganda campaign which the country's rightwing forces have been waging for many months now, intimidating the public with the nonexistent Soviet threat. This campaign is now taking on a new quality and a new scale. Its aims are not hard to see: They are to prepare the country's public psychologically for a dangerous new stage in the arms race--the deployment of American "Eurostrategic weapons" in the FRG; to justify the implementation within NATO of a wide program for modernizing the Bundeswehr, whose growing might is beginning to cause concern among many people in Western Europe; and an attempt to rehabilitate Bonn's negative tactical position at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The decision being prepared in NATO headquarters threatens to poison the political atmosphere in Europe and seriously damage the process of detente. The public is aware of what a dangerous game the Atlanticist strategists are starting. The mass antiwar demonstrations which took place in the FRG on 1 September confirm this. Slanders on the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy are meeting with less and less response. Millions of West German citizens have become convinced during the years of close cooperation between our countries that the Soviet Union is a reliable and honorable partner and a champion of a peaceful life and good-neighborliness in Europe. Attempts to use all kinds of colored books to cast doubt on its good will and sincere love for peace are attempts using unworthy means.

IZVESTIYA HITS NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS

LD111922 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--The series of NATO's autumn exercises, code-named "Autumn Forge", which were started in Western Europe on Monday, are described by IZVESTIYA as one more "contribution" by the bloc's leaders to military hysteria which is being zealously worked up by certain circles in the West under the flag of the mythical "Soviet menace". But even this hysteria, the newspaper writes, plays a subordinate role and constitutes a part of the efforts by thick-headed "Atlantists" and their overseas inspirers to create a political atmosphere in which it would be easier for them to impose new types of offensive arms on a number of West European countries, above all the FRG, and to force through corresponding decisions at the forthcoming session of the NATO Council.

IZVESTIYA recalls that "the arms in question which they want to deploy in a number of NATO countries are ground-based cruise missiles and new, improved, missiles with nuclear warheads."

"There is hardly any need to prove how dangerous such plans are for the destinies of detente in Europe", IZVESTIYA says. The Pentagon and NATO seek to carry through these plans at a time when Europe needs more than ever before that political detente achieved in the continent should be supported by measures to lessen military confrontation and to strengthen confidence between European states. As is known, measures toward this end were suggested by Warsaw Treaty member-countries more than once.

"The new show of 'military muscles' which is being held by NATO together with a massive campaign over the 'Soviet menace', indicates that the NATO top leaders do not intend to reckon with the interests of detente or with the sentiments of broad public circles in Western Europe. Public protests against the provocative character of NATO's exercises and against deployment of new types of mass-destruction weapons in the territories of a number of West European countries have caused irritation among Atlantic strategists who fear that their designs may be thwarted by the striving of the peoples for peace."

[Radio Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal at 1930 on 7 September 1979, in a commentary by Viktor Vinogradov, adds: "NATO strategists do not reserve for Portugal last place in these maneuvers and exercises. News agencies report that it was precisely this which was discussed during a visit to Lisbon by General Brett, commander of the bloc air forces in southern Europe. During the talks he paid special attention to Portugal's participation in the maneuvers, in which the air forces will also take part. This is due to the fact that Portugal this summer finalized an agreement with the United States on Lajes Air Base in the Azores and concluded an agreement on the use of the air base in Beja by West Germany. NATO commanders plan to make active use of both facilities during the military exercises."]

FRENCH, SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD181832 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--A talk took place today at the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with Alain Poher, president of the Senate of the French Republic, and Jean-Louis Vigier, chairman of the Franco-Soviet friendship group in the Senate, who is accompanying him. Taking part in the talk from the Soviet side was Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Vadim Zagladin, vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR; Georgi Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet-French section of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR; and other officials.

Both sides expressed, first and foremost, their firm conviction that it was necessary to further develop and deepen the Soviet-French relations, which meets the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world. It was stressed that there were great opportunities for this.

The Soviet side expressed the conviction that the further strengthening of security in the European Continent was inseparably linked with progress along the road of supplementing political detente by military relaxation, with the ending of the arms race. All the European countries are called upon to take part in this process, including the USSR and France. The measures now taken in the West to further stockpile armaments merely tend to create new difficulties on this road.

The deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR noted that a substantial contribution to the creation of conditions for stopping the arms race could be made by the parliaments, particularly, by opposing all attempts to fan up mistrust among the peoples, attempts that only play into the hands of the enemies of detente.

The president of the French Senate, for his part, spoke in favour of strengthening confidence among the countries and peoples of Europe, in favour of effectively stopping the arms race.

Pointing out that the measures taken by France in the military domain reflect its anxiety in face of the present complicated and disturbed world, Alain Poher said: "I am convinced that the Soviet Union is not a source of threat to France. Both our countries can and must go on playing an important role in the effort to deepen detente."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, COMMUNISTS GAIN IN SWEDISH ELECTION

LD190454 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Gennadiy Deynichenko commentary]

[Summary] The final result in the Swedish legislative election has not yet been published but it is already possible to draw certain conclusions. Preliminary results show that the Social Democrats secured 155 seats, the Communists 20 and the three bourgeois parties together 174 seats. The leftwing parties have a majority. It is too early to claim that the period of testing granted to the bourgeoisie to rule the country is over. The Social Democrats strengthened their position but without an absolute majority to form a one-party government. The government issue is still open.

"At the same time you can see in (?the voting) [word indistinct] a sort of no confidence vote from the voters with regard to the policy of the bourgeois parties in the past 5 years. In fact, this period demonstrated their inability of these parties to solve the problems they had to face. Some observers see the results of this 3-year period as depressing. The internationally recognized [word indistinct] metal and shipping industry, [words indistinct] textile industry have experienced a bad crisis. Between the two elections prices have gone up by 30 percent, unemployment has [words indistinct] and Sweden's foreign debt has exceeded the currency, reserves in the Central Bank's vaults by 17.5 billion krona." Of course, the economic difficulties did not start 3 years ago, but the bourgeois parties did choose a course to strengthen the position of monopolies at the cost of the workers' interests.

"The election campaign was relatively low key and the toughest problems were kept outside the hottest discussions." At the same time local elections were held and some reports say up to 30 political groupings took part in the election campaign, drowning the electorate in promises.

"One of the (?most) [word indistinct] results of the elections [words indistinct] to strengthen the position of the Swedish communists. (?They went to the elections) with a clearly formulated and concrete election program against the policy of monopolies and for the rights of the workers. The fact that the Left Party Communists (?gained) three seats in the Riksdag is evidence that this program found support with the voters and that it enjoys increasing support." The Center Party lost most votes; thus the Moderate Coalition Party advanced. "Such a redistribution of the votes makes it possible to talk about a polarization of the political forces in Sweden, a [word indistinct] recognized in many countries in Western Europe, which have experienced the economic [word indistinct] difficulties. A polarization of the forces does not, however, mean dislocation of the axis of the entire political life in Sweden's right wing, (?although) [words indistinct]."

The main issues in the lections concerned economic difficulties. "Already during the election campaign many political observers claimed that [word indistinct] would not involve [word indistinct] in Sweden's foreign policy, the traditional neutrality that Sweden adheres to and which rightly is counted as an important stabilizing factor in Europe [words indistinct] differences of opinion in principle in the country. The recent election was yet another stage in Swedish history. It is (?still) too early to say what the coming 3 years will bring with them." Sweden today has the same problems as many capitalist states in Europe, and therefore the tasks that the Swedish politicians are shouldering when forming a new government are all the more responsible.

TASS ON SCLC DELEGATION IN BEIRUT TO MEET WITH 'ARAFAT

LD181724 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 18, TASS--A delegation of leaders of the United States Negro organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), arrived here at the invitation of Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Headed by the president of the organization, Joseph Lowery, the delegation includes Congressman Walter Fontroy.

'Arafat's invitation to the leaders of the conference was extended by Zuhdi at-Tarazi, the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, who met with the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, late in August.

Lowery said at the airport that the delegation was going to continue the dialogue with PLO, opened by Andrew Young.

During their four-day stay in Lebanon, the delegation will meet with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee 'Arafat and Lebanon's President Ilyas Sarkis, and will also visit southern Lebanon to familiarize themselves with the consequences of the Israeli aggression of 1978 and the ceaseless bombing and shelling of south Lebanese territory.

This trip, Lowery emphasized, should indicate to you our support for all the people of the Middle East and for the right to a homeland for all those who do not have a homeland, and is in the best traditions of the SCLC and of our first president, Dr. Martin Luther King.

ANNIVERSARY OF CAMP DAVID MARKED AT WHITE HOUSE

LD182242 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

A ceremony has been held at the White House on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Camp David separate agreement between Egypt and Israel. Addressing the ceremony, President Jimmy Carter, Vice-President Muhammad Mubarak of Egypt, and the Foreign Minister of Israel Moshe Dayan did not stint words to extoll this agreement, which is not only known to have failed to bring closer a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, but, on the contrary, has increased tensions in that explosive region of the world.

However, the high ranking envoys from Israel and Egypt came to Washington not merely to praise the Camp David deal. The main purpose of their trip was to secure U.S. arms deliveries.

Israel, which demanded a 3,400 million dollar increase of U.S. aid to it in the next fiscal year, including 1,800 million dollars worth of arms, has, in the main, achieved its goal. Its requests were heeded favourably in Washington and promises were made to satisfy them.

The Egyptian Vice-President Mubarak, on the other hand, was received here like a poor relative. The American side was rather reserved concerning Egypt's requests to increase financial aid, which already now amounts to 1,500 million dollars a year, and to expand the range of U.S. arms deliveries. Mubarak, judging by everything, failed to reach concrete results and left Washington without getting anything for his pains. The Egyptian Minister of Defence and Military Industry K. Ali remained in the U.S. capital.

Tripartite negotiations are opening here today with the participation of representatives of the United States, Egypt and Israel on the so-called "peace-keeping forces" in the Sinai, by means of which Israel wishes to conceal the continuing occupation of several areas of the peninsula.

At the same time, the United States has reaffirmed that Israel was and remains its main partner in the Middle East. Delivering a speech at a meeting of the world Jewish congress in New York, Z. Brzezinski, the presidential assistant for national security, stressed that Israel's future and its security remained the main concern of the United States.

CHARGES THAT USSR TRAINS PALESTINIAN 'TERRORISTS' REJECTED

LD181836 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

["Facts vs. Inventions"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: "The U.S. NEW YORK magazine published a lengthy article in which it is asserted that the Soviet Union allegedly helps train Palestinian terrorists. This is not the first attempt by Western propaganda, U.S. and Zionist ones, in the first place, to impute involvement in 'international terrorism' to the USSR.

The conjectures by NEW YORK magazine are so absurd that there is no need to reject them. It is well known that the Soviet Union has supported and supports the Palestinian people's just struggle for their vital rights. It is also well known that this struggle has nothing in common with 'terrorist activity' by which some people in the West so zealously intimidate the badly informed or confused man in the street.

If NEW YORK magazine were really concerned over 'the problem of terrorism, it could have found plenty of facts on this score quite hard at hand,and not invented facts, but quite real ones, since none other than the USA gives military, economic and other support to Israel--its 'client state,' the state which made terrorism a state policy. Can Tel Aviv's policy in the occupied Arab lands be described in any other way than the course towards violence and mass terror? Is it not on terror that the bandits raids by the Israeli military on neighbouring Lebanon are based? The air raids, during which those military savagely do away with peaceful population who together with Palestinians found themselves in Lebanon only because Israel had forced them away from their native land? [sentence as received]

Direct terrorist actions, reprisals against Palestinian patriots, killings from behind the corner, sabotage, intimidation and blackmail have long been adopted by Tel Aviv and its special services. One can give a good deal of facts on this score. Let us recall only several of them. In 1978, for example, Israeli agents killed Said Hamani, PLO representative in France, and his deputy, Hamad Adnan; 'Ali Vasin, PLO representative in Kuwait; and a number of other Palestinian figures. And this is within one year along.

And here is another thing which should be mentioned. The slanderous accusations at the USSR are being levelled on the pages of NEW YORK magazine by none other than Ray Cline, former deputy director of the CIA.

Really, this gentleman should know something about terrorism! It was exactly the CIA that won scandalous notoriety around the world by its wide participation in terrorist operations. Conspiracies, attempts on the life of prominent political and public figures, the infiltration of terrorist bands into various states--such are methods of the 'work' of the CIA. The Dominican Republic, the Congo, Cuba, South Vietnam, Chile, and Iran are far from being a complete list of countries where this espionage and sabotage centre engaged in terrorist activity in recent years.

And so now Mr. Cline, obviously trying, so to say, to lay the blame at somebody else's door is seeking to accuse of being involved in terrorism those who have no bearing on that. The trite device and a clumsy one, too. It is known: Facts are a hard thing, and it is impossible to turn them inside out, however hard Mr. Cline, and together with him the editors of NEW YORK magazine try."

KOSYGIN SENDS PERSONAL IN-FLIGHT GREETINGS TO BAZARGAN, KHOMEYNI

LD191007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "From on Board Aircraft"]

[Excerpt] Kosygin sent a telegram to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it says:

"Overflying the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran on my way home I send best wishes to you Mr Prime Minister, and to the friendly Iranian people.

"I hope that our neighboring countries will proceed along the path of friendship and fruitful cooperation in their mutual interests, to the benefit of universal peace and international security."

A telegram sent by A.N. Kosygin to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni says:

"Overflying the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran on my way to the Soviet Union I would again like to express by best wishes to you and to the friendly Iranian people.

"I express the hope that the good-neighborly relations between our countries will develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Iranian peoples, in the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world."

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TUNISIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD181213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Back in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet public headed by Ye.F. Karpova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has returned to Moscow from Tunis. The delegation attended the 10th Destourian Socialist Party Congress at the invitation of the party leadership.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KOSYGIN VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Kosygin Speech 14 Sep

LD181229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Loyalty to Lenin's Ideas"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 September--A ceremonial meeting to name one of the Ethiopian capital's central squares after V.I. Lenin was held here today.

Opening the meeting, City Council Chairman and Addis Ababa Mayor Alemu Abebe stated that the Ethiopian revolution is consistently guided in its advance by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of the great Lenin. For this reason, he said, the capital's city authorities have decided to name one of the city squares after V.I. Lenin.

A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was warmly welcomed by those assembled when he spoke at the meeting. The event in which we are now taking part, he said, gives rise in each of us to deep thoughts and feelings. By this ceremonial act socialist Ethiopia and its leaders and people are expressing their respect for Vladimir Ilich Lenin and their attitude to Lenin's cause, and are honoring his bright memory.

On all continents of the world, among all revolutionaries and fighters for the people's happiness, the image of Lenin has become a bright symbol of selfless devotion to the cause of the working people's liberation from social and national oppression and of working people's unification in the struggle for freedom and human dignity and the world's revolutionary renewal.

He was a great thinker and theorist of revolution, the Soviet head of government said. The power of Lenin is not only the power of his genius but also the power of the Communist Party he created, the power of the revolutionary class headed by the party, and Lenin is inseparable from the party, inseparable from people. It is not enough to say of Lenin that he expressed the ideas and aspirations of the working masses. The flame of love for working people burned in his heart.

For all the working people of all continents and all nations and ethnic groups of the world reply to Lenin with sincere, warm love and respect. "There has never been a man," the proletarian writer Maksim Gorkiy wrote, "who has truly deserved eternal memory in the world as he has... The heirs to his intellect and will are alive. They are alive and are working more successfully than everyone has ever worked anywhere in the world."

Today Lenin's heirs are innumerable. They have become the mightiest force in the world today. They are the peoples of Lenin's motherland--the Soviet Union--and of the entire socialist community. They are the millions and millions of people in the ranks of the world's revolutionary and liberation movements, the working people of the countries of progressive orientation, and progressive people in all countries.

May this square at the heart of revolutionary Ethiopia's capital which you have named in honor of Lenin, A.N. Kosygin said in conclusion, remind everyone who comes here of Lenin's behest to strengthen the international fraternity of the working people of all countries in the struggle for a bright future, for peace among the peoples, and for social progress.

The meeting ended with the playing of the Internationale and the state anthems of socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

Joint Communique Issued

LD191043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Text] [Joint communique issued on the visit to Ethiopia by Aleksey N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from 10-16 September] At the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to socialist Ethiopia from 10 to 16 September 1979. Aleksey Kosygin and his party participated in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. Kosygin laid a wreath at the victory monument in honor of Ethiopia's heroes who fell in the struggle for the freedom and independence of their country.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and his party participated at the inauguration ceremony of Lenin Square in Addis Ababa. Aleksey Kosygin and his party also visited the Addis Ababa municipality, the headquarters of National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council.

Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was given a hearty and cordial welcome, reflecting the relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples.

During the visit talks were held between Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, Council of Ministers and head of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, in a spirit of friendship and full mutual understanding.

The following participated in the talks:

On the Soviet side: Zurab Patridze, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, Semen A. Skachkov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Pavel Kutakhov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the air force, chief marshal of aviation; Leonid F. Ilichev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Aleksey Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Boris Kirnasovskiy Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; B.T. Batsanov, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu.V. Firsov, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Ustinov, department head of the USSR Foreign Ministry; L. V. Krylov, deputy chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department.

On the Ethiopian side: Capt Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the PMAC; Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the PMAC standing committee in charge of defense; Lt Col Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC standing committee in charge of foreign affairs; Lt Col Endale Tesema, member of the PMAC standing committee and deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council; Lt Col Haddis Tedla, member of the PMAC standing committee in charge of defense; Mengistu Gemechu, member of the Central Committee of the PMAC and an aide to the chairman; Hailu Yemanu, senior minister in the Council of Ministers; Col Dr Feleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Brig Ben Taye Tilahun, defense minister; Tesfaye Dinkas, minister of industry; Eng Tekeze Shoa-Aytanfesu, minister of mines, energy and water resources development; Dr Geremev Debele, minister of agriculture; Hailu Shawel, minister of state farms; and Maj Dawit Wolfe Giorgis, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Aleksey Kosygin conveyed to Mengistu Haile Mariam and other Ethiopian leaders cordial greetings and congratulations from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and wishes of success in carrying out the task facing the people of socialist Ethiopia. Ethiopian leaders were informed of the achievements of the Soviet people in their realization of the plans of communist construction elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress and of the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Government aimed at strengthening peace and international security.

Kosygin emphasized that the Soviet Union regards the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia as an intergral part of the world revolutionary process, which makes a worthy contribution to the development of the anti-imperialist struggle of peoples and cements the unity of progressive peoples and states. He stated that the Soviet people expressed their solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and support the efforts of the Ethiopian people under the guidance of the PMAC to build a socialist society--a society free from exploitation of man by man. The Soviet Union highly appreciates the policy of nonalinement pursued by socialist Ethiopia and the significant contribution toward consolidating peace, detente and cooperation among states on the basis of equality.

Mengistu Haile Mariam informed the eminent Soviet guest of the development of the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution and the PMAC's measures to create a vanguard party of the Ethiopian working people based on Marxist-Leninist principles. He also told of efforts to implement socioeconomic transformations within the framework of the National Revolutionary Campaign under way. He noted that the ultimate goal of these measures is the creation of conditions in Ethiopia for building a society based on socialist principles.

Socialist Ethiopia welcomes the Soviet people's successes in communist building and assesses highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and internationalist support for the peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation. On behalf of the PMAC and the entire Ethiopian people Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed deep thanks to the CPSU and L.I. Brezhnev personally and to the Soviet Government and people for their consistent and all-round support of the Ethiopian revolution.

Mengistu noted with satisfaction that the agreements signed between the two countries were being successfully implemented and expressed his conviction that the official visit of Kosygin to socialist Ethiopia will further strengthen the excellent relations between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia.

Aleksey Kosygin and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed the major directions of the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and exchanged views on topical international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides emphasized that the relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, which are developing successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, reflect the common interest and the adherence of the peoples of the two countries to the ideals of the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism and reaction, as well as for peace, security and social progress. They reaffirmed their determination to further consolidate and expand Soviet-Ethiopian relations as well as all-round cooperation between the two countries on international issues. The two sides specially noted the great importance of regular comradely contacts between the Soviet and Ethiopian leaders and the fruitful nature of meetings and discussions between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, during his visits to the Soviet Union in 1977 and 1978. The importance of continuing such contacts was underlined.

The two sides reviewed progress in the implementation of the Ethiopian-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, trade, cultural and other fields. They noted that the cooperation is developing successfully and agreed on further expansion.

With regard to economic and technical cooperation between the two sides, it is agreed that the Soviet Union will render assistance to socialist Ethiopia in the development of the following branches of the economy: agricultural machine building, oil refining, production of construction materials and prospecting for oil and gas. The recently initiated cooperation between the two sides in the field of planning will be a new form of links between the two countries.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers informed the Ethiopian side of the Soviet Government's decision to provide assistance to Ethiopia in carrying out the campaign to eradicate illiteracy and for that purpose to give the Ethiopian people as a gift means of transportation, radio sets, sports equipment and other materials necessary for the campaign.

As a result of the talks, the protocol for the Ethiopian-Soviet agreement on economic and technical cooperation of 19 September 1978 was signed.

In the course of their talks, the expansion of contacts between the peoples of the two countries was noted with satisfaction. The two sides commended the activities of the mass organizations of the two countries, including those of the Soviet-Ethiopian Friendship Society and the Committee of Ethiopian-Soviet Friendship and Solidarity, which will help to bring the two friendly peoples closer together.

II

During the talks on major international issues, the broad identity of views was noted.

Having reviewed the state of affairs of Africa, the two sides noted with satisfaction the important positive development in independent African countries which are striving under conditions of acute confrontation with imperialism and neocolonialism to strengthen their national sovereignty, to raise the level of social, economic and cultural development of their people, and to exercise their legitimate, political and economic rights.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia reiterate their firm and total support for the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, for freedom and independence and for the complete elimination of the colonialist and racist order. They resolutely condemned the maneuvers of imperialists and racists seeking to impose neocolonialist puppet regimes upon the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to perpetuate the criminal system of apartheid in South Africa.

The two sides stated that the genuine independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia, including Walvis Bay, can only be insured through the full and unconditional transfer of all power to the genuine representatives of the peoples of those countries--the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and SWAPO of Namibia respectively. They attached great significance to the decisions taken by the 16th session of heads of state and government of the OAU held in Monrovia in support of the struggle waged by the national patriotic forces of southern Africa and stand for their practical implementation, including the application of effective and comprehensive international sanctions against the racist regimes under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

They spoke in favor of an early peaceful solution of the Western Sahara problem through the implementation of the principle of self-determination for the people of that territory in accordance with the UN and OAU resolutions.

The two sides condemn the maneuvers of imperialism and reaction aimed at undermining the effectiveness of the OAU and unity of African states by interfering in their domestic affairs, creating opposing groups and instigating strife and conflict among them.

Both sides reiterated their desire to continue in their efforts to restore peace and to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations in the Horn of Africa on the basis of, and for, the progressive development of all the states of the region. They reaffirmed that the renunciation of territorial claims, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, as enshrined in the charters of the United Nations and the OAU and the decisions of these organizations provide firm bases for an enduring peace and stability in the area.

The two sides totally affirmed their determination to prevent the Red Sea from becoming a hotbed of tension, to preserve it as a zone of peace on the basis of the strict respect for their rights and interests of all littoral states and noninterference in their domestic affairs and taking account of the interests of international navigation.

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia resolutely reject the attempts of imperialism and its accomplices to cast a shadow on the policy of countries of the socialist community as regards Africa in order to undermine the ever-growing unity of forces of socialism and national liberation and the cooperation of progressive African states with the countries of the socialist community.

The two sides consider that the realization of aspirations of all peoples of the world is possible only in an atmosphere of lasting peace and international security, which require continued concerted action by all peace-loving forces.

The two sides are in favor of developing further the process of detente, supplementing it with military detente and extending it to all parts of the world.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to work for an early conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, which would be an important step in reducing the threat of war and creating favorable conditions for advancing towards a general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethipia are convinced that the termination of the arms race and the implementation of effective disarmament measures is the most urgent work facing the peoples of the world.

The two sides declared that the conclusion of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, which constituted an important contribution to the cause of preventing a nuclear war and intensifying the process of detente, meets the aspirations of mankind for peace.

The two sides expressed their readiness to cooperate with each other and with other states in the interests of achieving success in the solution of such fundamental questions as the cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to their complete elimination, strengthening at the same time political and international law guarantees for the security of states; the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and a complete and general ban on testing them; the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons; the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction, including neutron weapons, the reduction of armed forces, conventional armaments and the reduction of military budgets.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of a speedy completion in the Disarmament Committee of a draft treaty, on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. Of great importance would also be the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening security guarantees of states which do not have nuclear weapons of an agreement on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons at present.

The two sides declared their support for the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, regarding them as one of the measures for strengthening the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons for regional military detente and for reducing the threat of nuclear war. They stated their determination to have Africa declared a nuclear-free zone.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the purpose and principles of the United Nations and stressed their resolve to promote their consistent implementation.

They reiterate their intention to work toward further enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining universal peace, strengthening the security of peoples and promoting international cooperation on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia expressed their great concern over the dangers developed in the situation in the Middle East. They resolutely condemned the secret Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a reactionary collusion and an anti-Arab act which has raised serious obstacles in the way of establishing a just and lasting peace in that region.

The two sides reaffirmed once again their resolve to struggle for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, which must provide for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; for the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state; as well as for securing the right of all states of that region to independent and secure existence and development.

The two sides are in favor of rendering the Indian Ocean a zone of peace in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples of that region and recognize the importance of intensifying efforts of all peace-loving states in the struggle for the dismantling all foreign military bases there.

The two sides expressed their serious concern over the persisting situation of tension in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia are resolutely opposed to the war preparations and threats by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and reaffirmed their full support to the just and constructive stand of Vietnam aimed at solving controversial issues through negotiation.

The two sides welcomed the achievements of the Kampuchean people in overcoming the grave consequences of the tyrannical Pol Pot regime and reviving and building up their motherland. The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia reaffirm their consistent position that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative which has the right to represent that country at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia declare their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, whose people, overcoming the pressures of internal and external reactionaries, confidently follow the path of progressive transformation chosen by themselves and they resolutely demand the cessation of subversive activities and outside interference in the affairs of that country.

The two sides regard the nonalined movement as an important factor in the struggle for peace, international security, freedom and independence of peoples, and against the aggressive policy of imperialism, as confirmed once again by the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries in Havana.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia stand for the reconstruction of international economic relations on the basis of equity and equality in order to do away with domination by international monopolies and multinational corporations and to put an end to the existing inequality in international economic relations, and expressed their firm intention to continue their efforts aimed at eliminating all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, ensuring the sovereignty of all countries over their natural resources, removing all artifical obstacles and discrimination in world trade and liquidating all manifestations of inequality and diktat in international economic relations.

Having expressed their satisfaction at the result of the visit to socialist Ethiopia by Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of CPSU and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, both sides noted that the talks held between them made more important contributions to the further development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Kosygin expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the PMAC, the Provisional Military Government and the people of socialist Ethiopia for the warm hospitable welcome extended to him and his party during their stay in friendly Ethiopia.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR extended on behalf of the Soviet leadership an invitation to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

TANOV COMMENTS ON FIRST WEEK OF RHODESIA CONFERENCE

LD182350 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] One of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, said in an interview for a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS that the delegation of the Salisbury regime, with the support of London, is trying to evade the discussion of key issues. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Georgiy Tanov writes:

Commenting on the results of the first week of the Rhodesian conference in London, REUTER says that the Muzorewa-Smith delegation is trying to plunge the conference into an endless debate on the constitutional changes. Actually, it only wants the constitutional facade to be repainted. As for Bishop Muzorewa, he tries to play in a rather crude way the role of a person who expresses the interests of the Zimbabwe people. He is showing his temper and threatens to leave London. At the same time, he keeps threatening the frontline states and their leaders. Joshua Nkomo pointed out that the conference should solve first of all such problems as the nature and the objectives of the transitional period. And that should naturally be connected with questions concerning control over the army and insuring law and order in the country.

As for the future constitution of Rhodesia, the draft circulated by the Zimbabwe Front stressed the need to grant equal rights and opportunities for all citizens in the country, without any privileges for this or that section of the population. Elections in the sovereign republic of Zimbabwe should be held in a democratic basis and according to a one-man, one-vote system. At present, less than 300,000 white settlers have 28 seats in the so-called parliament in Salisbury, while the 6.5 million Africans have 72 seats. What's more, the white minority has the right to veto important legislation which is not to the liking of the racists. Smith said quite bluntly in London that the white minority has the mechanism for blocking legislation and that mechanism works well and it seems that London has nothing against that.

DEFECTS IN FUEL CONSERVATION WORK SURVEYED

LD181445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Article by Professor S. Yatrov, director of the USSR Gosplan all-union comprehensive fuel and energy problems under the rubric "Economic Review": "Save Energy"]

[Text] One of the primary targeted national economic programs envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning and management is fuel and energy saving. Nowadays the solution of many socioeconomic problems depends on thrifty utilization of fuel and energy resources. I would like to recall in this connection the appeal made long ago by Academician I.M. Gubkin, while believing that our wealth is incalculable, he nevertheless urged that they be counted, saved, and conserved through rational economic activity.

Much is being done in our country to save fuel and energy resources and raise the efficiency with which they are used. As a result of the improvement of technological processes and the introduction of highly economical equipment in industry, transport and other sectors of the national economy in recent years, fuel expenditure on producing electricity has decreased by almost 20 percent; on producing pig iron and steel, by 12 percent; on producing cement, by 7 percent; and so forth. The unit expenditure of electricity and heat has decreased for many other types of industrial output.

At the same time losses are still great. Enterprises attached to a whole number of ministries and also in agriculture, housing and municipal services are still not taking the necessary measures to utilize available reserves. Savings targets do not reach shops and sections everywhere. Thus a check made by USSR Gossnab administrations on 52 of the chemical industry enterprises established that 14 of them did not even have targets for the average reduction of their normal expenditure and did not have plans or measures elaborated for the additional reduction of fuel and energy expenditure. In the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry in 32 of the 129 enterprises checked the savings targets were lower than those established in the state plan. Otherwise their fulfillment was not insured by the measures elaborated.

The Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry together with the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, of the Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems have still not organized the production series of machine-building enterprises of standardized reverbatory heating and thermal furnaces using liquid fuel and gas. At present these furnaces are manufactured by each machine-building ministry individually. In their technical characteristics they are 30-50 percent inferior to the best foreign models. As a result overburning of fuel approaches a million tons.

The Ministry of Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of Railways are behind with work on switching to roller bearings in the freight cars being manufactured and already in operation. As a result there is an annual overexpenditure of 500,000 tons of diesel fuel, about 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and 300,000 tons of lubricating oil, which is in short supply.

The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, together with the USSR Ministry of Construction, has failed to insure completion of the construction of a plant to produce shutoff and regulator fittings, with the result that at the end of the present 5-year plan alone 2 million tons of fuel will have been overexpended.

Work on saving fuel and energy in railroad, air and motor transport is inadequately organized. A whole series of models of locomotives and aircraft lag behing the best foreign counter-parts in terms of energy efficiency, and with some of them an increase has been observed in fuel expenditure on transportation work. The production of the economical Zil-139F carburetor auto engine with flame ignition [fakelnoye Zazhiganiye] has not been organized. Too little use is made of gas-driven vehicles in the country's big cities and resorts.

In agriculture a significant proportion of light petroleum products is lost because of the imperfect setting of norms for their expenditure, neglected accounting, the unsatisfactory state of petroleum storage facilities and the inadequate fuel economy of the machinery used. Requirements for heating-plant furnace fuel are not fully satisfied. About 50 percent of deliveries are made up of poor-quality solid fuel whose efficiency is not more than 35 percent in small heating plants.

In housing and municipal services there is a significant overexpenditure of thermal energy as a result of serious miscalculations in the design, construction and running of buildings and heating networks. The insufficient proportion of TETs and district heating plants in heat production, the low technical standard of low-capacity heating plant installations and the significant volume of use of solid fuel stoves for heating and preparing food also lead to substantial overexpenditure.

The ultimate efficiency and completeness with which the energy potential of various types of fuel is utilized depends to a great extent on their distribution to consumers. Thus natural gas is more efficient than coal in small heating plants equipped with so-called layer furnaces and also in food industry enterprises, in the production of glass and bricks and in the municipal and consumer sector. Here the efficiency of installations increases 10-20 percent if they are switched from coal to natural gas. In this connection it is expedient to make use of coal in the furnaces of major power stations and heating plants. But because of the inadequate development of gas distribution systems gas is supplied through the mains in large quantities to big consumers where the effectiveness of using it instead of coal is relatively small.

The main direction in insuring savings of fuel and energy resources at the present stage is the widespread introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, introducing power units with a capacity of 500 and 800 megawatts in the power industry, increasing electricity generation in the district heating cycle, making wider use of continuous steel teeming and oxygen converters, using energy technology assemblies in the chemicals industry, enlarging capacities for ethylene production in petrochemicals....

Calculations show that measures to save fuel and energy resources are usually more economical than corresponding increases in the volume of extraction. Expenses associated with the implementation of major measures to save fuel and energy resources will in the short term average 2-3 times less than expenditure on an equivalent increase in fuel extraction and energy production.

"The country's energy and raw materials requirements are growing constantly," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his report at the 25th CPSU Congress, "and their production is becoming increasingly expensive. Consequently, in order to avoid an excessive increase in capital investments we must strive to utilize resources more rationally."

The practical implementation of a wide range of measures to save fuel and energy resources with the best possible correlation between expenditure and results is a multifaceted and complex task which must be resolved at all levels of the national economy according to a single plan with material backup, on the basis of a comprehensive targeted program.

ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS OF COAL INDUSTRY VIEWED

LD181611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with B.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry: "Stars Over the Pitheads": Under the general heading "Today is Miners' Day": First paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] Every day more and more red stars shine over pitheads in honor of socialist competition winners. It is a tradition among miners. USSR Minister of the Coal Industry B.F. Bratchenko tells a PRAVDA correspondent how they celebrate their professional holiday-miners' day.

The scale of coal extraction in our country is now enormous. Production rates have increased sharply. Whereas it took some 21 years from the beginning of the USSR to extract the first billion tons of solid fuel and 7 years to extract the second, it now takes only 16-17 months to get that much out of the ground. Miners have extracted 2.5 billion tons in the current 5-year plan, 26 million tons of which were over and above the plan.

This is the result of technically recquipping the sector, improving its management and extending the development of socialist competition. The Donetskugol, Torezantratsit, Gukovugol, Chelyabinskugol and other production associations fulfilled their plans and supplementary targets in just 7 months.

Work is underway on the creation of the Ekibastuz, South Yakutia and Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complexes, which mark a new stage in the more rapid development not only of the coal industry but of the production forces of the country as a whole.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the coal industry. The sector operates under great strain. Many enterprises, production units and teams are not fulfilling their plans. In July alone enterprises in the Ukrainian SSR were more than one million tons of coal in arrears. The Krasnoarmeyskugol, Stakhanovugol, Karagandaugol, Kuzbassugol and other associations also had big deficits.

The most important task for all mining collectives without exception is to fulfil the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Supplying the National Economy and the Population with Fuel, Electricity, and Thermal Energy During the Fall and Winter of 1979-1980." Every association, mine and open cast pit has been given a target by the ministry.

Unfortunately, we are sometimes let down by the railroad workers, who fail to supply enough empty cars for shipping coal, and by a lack of timber props and high-grade metal. Miners have serious grievances against the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's "Kran" production association for not giving them enough coal-extracting complexes.

Measures to improve planning and to increase the effect of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and work quality are designed to play an important part in improving the work of the ministry's central apparatus and of the whole coal industry. Steps are being taken to strengthen planning, production and labor discipline, to make better use of mining equipment and to assign workers to coal enterprises and construction organizations.

CPSU'S ROMANOV VISITS LENINGRAD NUCLEAR INDUSTRY PLANT

LD181605 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Nuclear Power--A Shock Front"]

[Text] Leningrad's industry makes a weighty contribution to the development of the country's power industry. The total capacity of hydroelectric generators manufactured in the last 3.5 years alone has considerably exceeded production in the entire Ninth 5-Year Plan. Unit capacities of power industry equipment have increased and qualitative parameters improved, which makes it possible to insure high national economic end results and to save material and labor resources.

In fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress' decisions, resolutions of party Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, since the start of the 5-year plan Leningraders have increased the output of nuclear power station equipment 70 percent.

The flagship of nuclear power machine building is the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association. Yesterday the enterprise was visited by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom.

He familiarized himself with progress in the modernization and construction of projects for the production of nuclear power equipment. L.V. Tupitsyn, general director of the association, assured him that the Izhorskiy Zavod working people will insure the unconditional fulfillment of targets and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

The construction workers reported on a set of measures to insure commissioning of projects due for completion both ahead od schedule and on schedule.

Prospects for the further modernization and technical reequipment of the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association in 1980 and in the 11th 5-Year Plan on the basis of measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" were examined. The task of stepping up the rate of production of power industry equipment was set.

Taking part in the discussion of the enterprise's economic and social development were: A.S. Sokolov, secretary of the CPSU obkom; V.I. Pimenov, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; G.A. Shutkov, first secretary of Kolpinskiy CPSU Raykom; G.V. Troitskiy, first deputy chief of the Territorial Main Administration for Construction in the Western Regions of the RSFSR; and other party and soviet executives.

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES THROUGH END AUGUST REPORTED

LD181545 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38 Signed to Press 10 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Statistical Report": "USSR Industry in the First 8 Months of 1979"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editors have obtained from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on industry's work results during January-August 1979.

The volume of industrial production in January-August 1979 increased 3.6 percent against the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity increased 2.6 percent during the same period. The output sales volume plan for January-August was fulfilled by 100.1 percent.

The highest production and labor productivity rates were achieved in the ministries of the gas industry, instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, the automotive industry, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and the medical industry and a number of other ministries, as well as in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

For the union republics (including industry of union subordination) fulfillment of the output sales plan and production volume growth rates were as follows:

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 8-Month Output Sales Plan	January-August 1979 as Percentage of January-August 1978 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	100.2	103
Ukrainian SSR	100.4	103
Belorussian SSR	100.8	107
Uzbek SSR	101	103
Kazakh SSR	100.5	103
Georgian SSR	101	107
Azerbaijan SSR	102	109
Lithuanian SSR	102	103
Moldavian SSR	100.7	105
Latvian SSR	101	100.6
Kirgiz SSR	100.8	104
Tadzhik SSR	102	110
Armenian SSR	102	108
Turkmen SSR	102	96
Estonian SSR	101	103

Production of the Most Important Types of Output Totaled:

Types of Output	Output Produced in August 1979	Output Produced in January-August 1979	January-August 1979 as Percentage of January-August 1978
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	95.1	809	103
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	50.1	387	103
Gas--billion cubic meters	32.9	266	109
Coal--million tons	58.6	483	100.6
Steel--million tons	12.4	99.6	99
Rolled Ferrous Metals (finished)--million tons	8.5	68.9	98
Steel Pipes--million tons	1.5	12.0	102
Mineral Fertilizers (in standard units)--million tons	8.0	63.6	96

Chemical Plant Protection Agents (in standard units)--thousand tons	38.8	325	97
Synthetic Resins and Plastics--million tons	0.3	2.3	98
Chemical Fibers and Yarns--thousand tons	92.0	744	99.4
Motor Vehicle Tires--millions	5.0	40.0	102
AC Electric Motors--million kilowatts	4.2	34.1	103
Metal Cutting Machine Tools:			
Thousands	19.3	154	98
Million rubles	155	1,222	107
With Digital Program Control--thousands	0.7	5.2	108
Forging and Pressing Machines:			
Thousands	4.5	36.9	100.4
Million rubles	42.2	260	111
Instruments, Automation Equipment and Spare Parts--billion rubles	0.4	3.2	112
Computer Equipment and Spare Parts--billion rubles	0.3	2.5	116
Petroleum Apparatus--thousand tons	16.4	128	106
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts--million rubles	62.7	497	106
Manufacturing Equipment and Spare Parts for the Light and Food Industry--million rubles	107	855	103
Mainline Diesel Locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	2.5	93
Mainline Electric Locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	2.3	99
Mainline Freightcars--thousands	5.3	43.7	96
Motor Vehicles--thousands	185	1,442	100.9
of which:			
Trucks	63.9	514	102
Automobiles	114	876	100.1
Tractors--thousands	46.1	366	96
Agricultural Machinery--billion rubles	0.2	1.7	107
Machinery for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production--billion rubles	0.2	1.3	107
Grain-Harvesting Combines--thousands	9.6	75.9	102
Excavators--thousands	3.5	27.8	101
Commercial Timber (not counting small timber procurement operation)--million foot meters	17.0	173	92
Paper--million tons	0.4	3.5	96
Cement--million tons	10.5	81.3	95

Textiles of All Types--billion square meters	0.9	7.1	100.4
Knitted Underwear and Outerwear--million items	132	1,035	102
Leather Footwear--million pairs	55.2	487	99.8
Meat (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	0.8	5.5	104
Sausage Products--million tons	0.2	1.9	100.6
Edible Fish Products, Including Canned Fish--billion rubles	0.5	3.1	102
Butter (from state raw-material resources)--thousand tons	171	1,000	96
Whole Milk Products in Milk Equivalent (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	2.0	16.8	100.2
Dried Milk and Dried Cream--thousand tons	45.1	267	99
High-Fat Cheese (from state raw-material resources)--thousand tons	77.7	507	103
Margarine Products--thousand tons	75.8	812	102
Mixed Feed--million tons	3.5	33.4	105
Clocks and Watches--millions	5.6	43.0	103
Radio Receivers and Radio-Record Players--millions	0.7	5.6	97
Televisions--millions	0.6	4.8	100.8
With Color Receivers	0.2	1.2	129
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	4.0	100.2
Washing Machines--millions	0.3	2.4	99
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	3.6	103

Commentary on the Report

As can be seen from the published report, in January-August the output sales volume plan was fulfilled both by industry as a whole and by all the union republics.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.6 percent compared with January-August last year. Labor productivity in industry increased 2.6 percent during the same period.

During this period the production and labor productivity growth rates in the gas industry, in power, chemical and petroleum, and agricultural machine building, in instrument making and the medical industry were higher than in industry as a whole.

Collectives of enterprises and associations of the USSR ministries of the gas industry, instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, tractor and agricultural machine building and the fish industry and a number of other ministries successfully completed the 8-month program. These ministries overfulfilled the targets for output sales volume, labor productivity growth and production of many important types of output. In the Ministry of the Gas Industry, in particular, the total production volume increased 1.2 percent, and gas extraction rose 11 percent. Labor productivity in the sector increased 8.9 percent. More than 2 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted over and above the plan and the additional target.

In the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems the total production volume increased 9.3 percent, and output of instruments and automation and computer equipment rose 12 percent. There was above-plan production of these products worth R27 million. The increase in labor productivity compared with January-August last year stood at 8.8 percent.

In the ministries of power machine building and heavy and transport machine building, where all associations and enterprises have gone over to planning production and labor productivity growth against normative net output, the 8-month plan for this indicator was fulfilled. Compared with January-August last year the volume of production in normative net output increased 5 percent in the Ministry of Power Machine Building and 2.5 percent in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building. Labor productivity calculated by this indicator rose 3.9 and 2.5 percent respectively.

In the fuel and energy sectors measures were implemented to increase oil and coal extraction. As a result almost 387 million tons of coal have been extracted since the beginning of the year. Extraction of coking coal increased 2 percent compared with January-August last year, and electricity generation increased 3 percant.

At the same time a number of ministries are lagging behind the plan targets. There has been an increase in metallurgical enterprises' shortfall as regards the production of finished rolled metal, particularly the most economical types of metal products.

In August there was a slight increase in the rate of production growth of synthetic ammonia and certain other chemical products, but the planned production level has still not been reached. Since the beginning of the year the plan has been underfulfilled to the tune of 7.8 million tons of sulfuric acid, more than 42,000 tons of chemical fibers and yarns and other chemical output worth a total of more than R500 million.

Collectives of construction materials industry enterprises and associations failed to meet the targets for output production and sales and labor productivity growth. Since the beginning of the year they have failed to supply construction materials worth a total of more than R170 million compared with the plan.

Considerable laggardness has been permitted in the production of newsprint and printing, note and writing paper. The arrears of pulp and paper industry ministry enterprises and associations in these types of products increased by a further 9,600 tons in August.

The difficulties which have arisen this year in sectors such as ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and the construction materials industry are to a considerable extent the result of the tardy commissioning of production capacities and shortcomings in the work of transport. However, production and labor organization in these sectors requires serious improvement. Frequently full use is not made of the potential of labor collectives, and the planned schedules for starting up new capacities are not sustained.

The new party and government decisions on improving the economic mechanism direct labor collectives toward eliminating these shortcomings, making more rational use of production capital and material, labor and financial resources and seeking more effective ways to achieve high national economic results. It is important now to increase the effectiveness of the competition, to concentrate the efforts of collectives of associations and enterprises and of industrial and transport ministries on the unconditional fulfillment of the 1979 target and to insure the fulfillment of output deliveries in accordance with contracts and orders.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS ECONOMIST ON MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LD110859 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 September 1979 Morning Edition publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 3,400-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences O. Nekrasov under the rubric "Conversations With Readers," headed "Mature Socialism: A New Level of Management." In connection with the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving economic management, Nekrasov notes the importance of every link in the management system: "There are no 'minor factors' in the functioning of a unified national economic machinery, nor can there be." He discusses the significance of "intensifying the role of long-term plans, the wide application of the targeted program method and the introduction of scientifically substantiated technical and economic norms and standards." Giving examples of comprehensive programs in various spheres, Nekrasov goes on to discuss links between suppliers and consumers and the need to develop "democratic foundations in production."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18 SEPTEMBER

LD190648 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 September 1979. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Donzens of mechanized complex detachments are today beginning rice harvesting in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR. Rice production in Uzbekistan is this year expected to reach 500,000 tons. [0100 GMT]

In Pavlodrskaya Oblast all rayons are now harvesting. In the Irtysh virgin lands area over 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators, which is one and a half times the plan. The country's farms have picked the first 500,000 tons of cotton. In areas where the plants have already been defoliated picking is being done by machine. The highest rate of picking is in Azerbaijan, where over half the planned quantity of cotton has already reached procurement points and most of this cotton is first grade. The mass lifting of sugar beet has begun in the Tatarskaya ASSR. It is being sent away for processing directly from the fields. The republic's sugar refineries have already produced 45,000 tons of sugar with this year's produce. [0500 GMT]

The threshing of cereals has begun on the second half of the harvest area in Novosibirskaya Oblast. The farmers are trying to use the warm, dry weather and to step up the rate of harvest work. [0800 GMT]

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON FINAL HARVEST STAGE

LD182141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The final stage of harvesting is beginning on the fields of the Russian Federation. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that grain and legume crops have been cut on 62 million hectares, which is more than four-fifths of the total sown area. Grain crops have been threshed on 56 million hectares.

Farm workers in Altayskiy Kray are coming to the end of harvesting. In Siberia they are closest of all to completing harvesting. In the opinion of specialists, fieldwork is being carried out successfully. In a number of oblasts, however, such as Tomskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts, the gap between cutting and threshing is extremely great.

In the republic one-third of the rice harvest has been gathered in. Combine harvesters have gone out into the rice fields in Primorskiy Kray. The mass harvesting of grain corn has started in the south. Sugar beets have been lifted on one-fifth of the sown area. Sugar beet harvesting is now in progress everywhere. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray the sunflower harvest has already been gathered in over a considerable area. Winter sowing has moved to the southern areas. The rate of sowing remains at a high level: grain crops now cover about 18 million hectares.

UKRAINE FALL SOWING CAMPAIGN, HARVEST PROGRESSING

AU191040 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 18 September carries a 1-minute report quoting the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration as saying that in the Ukraine "Winter crops have already been planted on more than 10 million hectares, or more than 88 percent of the target. Sugar beets have been dug on 16 percent of the area assigned. The rates of harvesting corn for grain are increasing. The first place in competitions belongs to Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast machine operators. The largest amounts of the valuable oil-bearing crop, sunflower seeds, have been gathered by the farmers of Krymskaya, Odesskaya and Donetskaya oblasts."

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 19 September carries a 1-minute item reporting that "Crimean farm laborers are gathering a good corn crop," with 195 mechanized teams struggling to obtain an average of 100 quintals of grain per hectare. By 17 September, the item adds, Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes had gathered corn on 214,000 hectares, or nearly 12 percent of the total sown. The campaign is spearheaded by Voroshilovgradskaya, Odesskaya and Cherkasskaya oblast farmers.

According to the same newscast in another 1-minutes item, sugar beets in the Ukraine have been dug on 295,000 hectares, or 17 percent of the target. The largest portions have been dug in Vinnitskaya, Kharkovskaya, Poltavskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts.

PRAVDA VIEWS FODDER PROCUREMENT IN KRASNODARSKIY KRAY

LD181559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Logvinov under the rubric "Harvest Vigil": "Showing Concern for Wintering"]

[Excerpt] Krasnodarskiy Kray--"To show as much concern for fodder as for grain" is the slogan under which the kray's farmers and livestock breeders are working. The task in hand is to not only gather in everything which has been grown but also to manufacture high-quality fodder. Serious attention is therefore being paid to introducing innovations and disseminating leading experience.

Kray seminars attended by rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists have been held in Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, using the Kuban Kolkhoz and the Progress interfarm fattening complex as a base. The participants familiarized themselves with ways of making more rational use of the fields' output.

On the Progress complex, for example, corn matter is being ensiled along with straw and preservatives are added to the mixture. These ingredients help to produce excellent fodder.

"We feed silage to the animals all year round," complex director N. Popovichenko says. "Bull calves' daily ration consists of silage, straw, concentrates, dried pulp residues, molasses and various trace additives. This makes it possible to hand over animals with an average weight of 450 kg."

Thanks to good feeding, livestock productivity has also increased on other farms in Ust-Labinskiy Rayon. Milk yields in the rayon increased by 6 kg per cow in the first 6 months of this year compared with the same period last year.

The 6-month plans for the sale to the state of meat, milk and eggs were overfulfilled. Cattle here have all the fodder they require.

Ample stocks of winter fodder are also being prepared in Timashevskiy, Leningradskiy, Bryukhovetskiy, Shcherbinovskiy, Yevskiy, Dinskiy and other rayons. Collectives of industrial enterprises, organizations and establishments in the cities and rayon centers are helping to procure fodder for farms in the Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast. Thus, the workers of the Guzerpilskoye timber procurement establishment have come to the assistance of the Dakhovskiy Sovkhoz. They have formed a mechanized link and are procuring hay in the forest glades.

However, this work is not everywhere being handled in an active and well-organized manner. Fodder procurement is making only slow progress in Krymskiy, Severskiy, Labinskiy and Tikhoretskiy rayons.

There are instances of mismanagement. On the Druzhba Kolkhoz in Vyselkovskiy Rayon, for example, reeds are not being processed at the proper time, are drying in the heat and are losing quality.

On the eve of the livestock wintering it is important not only to utilize all fodder reserves but also to keep a record of all the fodder procured and to introduce strict measures for its economical and rational use. This must be made a condition of socialist competition among livestock raisers. All production waste at processing industry enterprises must be collected and not allowed to spoil or perish.

Fodder is still being procured in the kray. Rice, corn, sunflowers and sugar beet are next to be harvested. The fields in which these crops are grown can add considerably to fodder stocks. It is important that beet tops, sunflower heads, corn stalks and rice chaff not go to waste.

By taking pains to strengthen the fodder base, the Kuban's agricultural workers are striving to solve the task of maintaining and increasing the number of livestock and successfully fulfilling the plans for the sale of livestock products to the state.

AUTHORITIES ISSUE DIRECTIVES ON BEET HARVEST

LD181055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures to Insure the Prompt Harvesting, Transportation and Processing of the 1979 Sugar Beet Crop."

The resolution notes that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers attach great significance to harvesting, transporting and processing the 1979 sugar beet crop promptly and to a high standard, and to insuring the maximum yield of sugar from the raw material procured.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Georgian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Moldavian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Latvian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the Armenian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, councils of ministers of autonomous republics, and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms to adopt additional measures to insure the organized harvesting of the entire sugar beet crop within optimum times and without losses, its complete safekeeping and timely processing at sugar refineries, and the extraction of the maximum amount of sugar per hectare of beet. To this end it is instructed that the following be insured:

Prompt completion of preparation of areas sown to sugar beet for mechanized harvesting and of harvesting equipment, transportation facilities, beet procurement centers and sugar refineries and also highways and access roads:

Staffing of harvesting and transportation detachments, beet procurement centers and sugar refineries with skilled machine operators, workers and specialists and the creation of the requisite conditions for them to work highly productively;

Extensive use of experience in working according to unified comprehensive plans for kolkhoz beet growers and sugar refinery personnel as tried in Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, and by leading farms in other regions of the country;

Harvesting of sugar beet using the flow and flow-transfer [potochno-perevalochnyy] methods with without manual precleaning of roots and with simultaneous gathering of beet tops, paying special attention here to organizing the highly productive utilization of transport in shipping sugar beets from the fields to beet procurement centers;

Round-the-clock uninterrupted receipt of beets and mechanized unloading of beets from all kinds of transport, without any stoppages;

Handing over to the state all sugar beets produced on areas sown to commercial crops, prohibiting their use as fodder;

Efficient organization of the work of engineering and technical services on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at enterprizes of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, in connection with the prompt technical servicing and repair of beet harvesting machines and transportation facilities and also the creation for these purposes of the requisite exchange pool of spare parts, assemblies and units.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers drew the attention of party and soviet organs and economic chiefs to the importance of organizing socialist competition among kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, and transport organization and sugar refinery personnel for harvesting, transporting and processing sugar beets promptly and to a high standard, for preventing losses in the crop produced and for increasing sugar production during beet processing.

The councils of ministers of beet-growing union republics are instructed to set times for beginning sugar beet harvesting and operations at sugar refineries, proceeding on the basis of the state of the crop and growing conditions which develop, with a view to acquiring more beets and sugar and fulfilling the sugar production plan in the third quarter of 1979. Up to 15 September the sugar beet harvesting must produce sufficient amounts of beets to insure continuous supply to sugar refineries and to create in that period at least a 3-or 4-day reserve at beet procurement centers and sugar refineries, while the accumulaton of gathered beet in the fields must also be avoided.

Party, soviet and economic organs in republics, krays, oblasts and rayons which produce beet seed and also the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are instructed to pay particular attention to specific measures on seed-growing beet farms for organizing the gathering of seeds and roots of parent beet plants within optimum times and without losses, for insuring their complete safekeeping and for supplying those farms more fully with special harvesting equipment, transport facilities and drying equipment.

It is directed that in 1979 the payment for sugar beets sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises growing food crops be made in accordance with established purchase prices plus 30 percent. For every quintal of sugar beet sold to the state from areas sown to food crops it is planned to allocate to farms 75 kg of pulp residues and 1.5 kg of molasses and also to allocate mixed feed and sugar according to the norms and prices established for beet growers who sell their produce.

The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the councils of ministers of beet-growing union republics and the Ministry of Railways must work to shorten sugar beet processing times, reduce losses and increase sugar yield by making interrepublic and interoblast sugar beet shipments where necessary in 1979 to assist the even loading of sugar refineries but preventing cross-hauls and other irrational freight movements.

The Ministry of Railways must insure the delivery of freight cars for transporting sugar beets according to the plan coordinated with the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, with a view to largely completing sugar beet shipment before 15 December 1979. In September 1979 freight cars must be delivered for the transportation of sugar beets or sugar, according to the shipment notification.

A number of ministries are instructed to resolve questions connected with supplying agriculture ahead of schedule with spare parts for beet harvesting combines and loading trucks and also with supplying the sugar industry with equipment, limestone, furnace oil, natural gas and other kinds of fuel necessary to insure continuous working of sugar refineries.

The councils of ministers of beet-growing union republics, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and construction ministries engaged on construction and modernization work at sugar refineries must take additional steps to fulfil the 1979 targets for commissioning production capacities for sugar beet processing.

The councils of ministers of beet-growing union republics, councils of ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and rayispolkoms must allocate sugar refineries local construction materials for fulfilling 1979 targets for constructing at outdoor storage areas [kagatnyee polya], concrete floors and mechanized storehouses with active ventilation for beet storage.

To speed up the processing of the 1979 sugar beet crop and to increase the production of sugar in the 1979-1980 season, the procedure for bonuses to sugar industry personnel is retained.

The councils of ministers of beet-growing union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the councils of ministers of union republis, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to implement measures aimed at producing a high beet yield in 1980, paying particular attention to carrying out fall plowing in timely fashion and applying the requisite amount of organic and mineral fertilizers.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are instructed in the second half of 1979 to amend where necessary the plans for quarterly supplies of mineral fertilizers in respect of union republics, and the councils of ministers of beet-growing union republics are instructed to act likewise in respect of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts with a view to insuring that beet farms are supplied with the necessary quantity of mineral fertilizers and with the recommended balance of nutrients for application during fall plowing to the entire area of sugar beet land to be used comercially or for propagation and to transplanted beets in 1980.

The resolution also provides for a number of other measures aimed at insuring that the sugar beets are harvested and processed promptly.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural and procurement organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sugar industry enterprises and motor vehicle and railroad transportation organizations, will take all steps to insure that the sugar beet crop is harvested within the best times and fully, to insure its prompt collection, safe storage and full processing at sugar refineries and to achieve the maximum yield of sugar per hectare of land sown to sugar beet.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN GRAPE GROWERS AKTIV MEETING

LD190508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of Azerbaijani grape-growers dealt with the tasks for carrying out the grape harvest in a short time and without losses and to a high degree of quality and with insuring the fulfillment ahead of schedule of 1979 socialist pledges. The meeting was held in the center of one of the major grape-growing zones, in the town of Kazakh.

The meeting was addressed by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.